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Liquor and Sunday.

The citizens of New York are occupied with an absorbing discussion of Sunday liquor selling, which, in the nature of things, must grow greater before it grows less. Several features of it are worthy of attention.

First, it is to be noted that public opposition to the idea, which has been floating somewhat vaguely through the air, that the Sunday liquor law is to be systematically ignored, and wholesale violations of it permitted by the Police Department, is growing rapidly. The community which would fail to protest against a proposition so distinctly lawless must be demoralized. New York city does not seem to be in that deplorable

Again, the public is but just beginning to realize that if the existing liquor law were rigorously enforced, there would nevertheless be in New York over 2,000 places where on Sunday liquor could be awfully sold. The situation before us is radically different from that in Mayor STRONG'S time, when THEODORE ROOSE-VELT was Police Commissioner.

To-day, as regards liquor, Sunday i comparably more liberal than it was before the passage of the Raines law. It can be made much more liberal still without establishing the "open Sunday."

The Singular Reticence of Congressman Hepburn.

The publication of the Isthmian Canal lommission's unanimous report in favor of the Panama route has drawn the subjoined remarks, as reported yesterday, from the Hon. W. P. HEPBURN of Iowa. Chairman of the Committee on Intertate and Foreign Commerce, and author of the Nicaragua Canal bill which passed he House on Jan. 9:

Undoubtedly the canal report will influence dividual opinion, but it will not lead to any abannent of efforts in behalf of the Nicaragua route by the friends of that measure.

Is Mr. HEPBURN now speaking for himself? Is he one of the canal statesmen who, like Senator MORGAN at the other end of the Capitol, are so firmly fixed in prejudice and the pride of personal opinion that even the authoritative judgment of the experts of the Comon cannot influence him? If so, his estimate of the value of the Isthmian Canal Commission's labors and conclusions has changed considerably since the 19th day of last month, when Mr. HEPBURN reported as follows:

"We have upon our desks an exhaustive repor made by the Isthmian Canal Commission, of which Admiral WALKER is the head, in which every feature of this enterprise is fully and at length discussed No doubt is expressed by the Commission as to the icability of the enterprise. On the contrary they join with a score of predecessors in expressing their belief that the work can be carried to successful termination within the limits of reason able cost and reasonable time. That report to gether with a report from this committee filed during the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress upon a somewhat similar bill, are printed as appendixes, and reference is especially made to the valuable report of the Commission."

That was just two days before the Frenchmen decided to lower their price to figures which now enable the Isthmian Canal Commission to recommend Panama as the more feasible and practicable route. At the time when Mr. HEP-BURN found the report of the Commission so "valuable," he had no foreknowledge of the impending change in conditions which led the Commission ultimately to recommend Panama by unanimous report. The question for curious-minded persons to consider is by what alchemy the expert opinion of the Isthmian Canal Commission ceased to be valuable or authoritative the instant it ceased to coincide with the personal views of the Congressman from lows.

There is another question concerning Mr. HEPBURN's attitude which needs to be cleared up. This eminent authority upon canals and canal legislation delivered a long speech on his Nicaragua Canal bill when that measure became the special order in the House on Jan. 7. He was determined to rush through a Nicaragua bill, if possible, before the French company could get its new offer into the hands of the Commission whose judgment he formerly regarded as so valuable. Mr. HEPBURN spoke over two hours on Jan 7, and his speech not only opened the debate, but constituted, as was natural under the circumstances. the main and most interesting feature of the occasion. The only, report of that important effort which the next day's Record afforded was this:

(Mr. HEPBURN addressed the committee remarks will appear hereafter :

The hiatus in the Record indicated included not only two hours or more of impassioned Nicaraguan oratory by Mr. HEPBURS but also many incidental remarks and questions by other Congressmen and Mr HEIBURN'S unswers in fact a running debate on a subject of supreme interest to the country. From the imperfect newspaper reports of Mr. candor or of disinterested canal patriot-1sm. Nevertheless, we hesitated to jump to a conclusion on the strength of par-

the promised appearance of his remarks "hereafter

Ordinarily when important speeches of this sort are withheld for revision, they appear in the next day's Record. The next day's Record did not contain Mr. HEPBURN's remarks, although the debate was already hurrying toward its end. The members of the House had no opportunity to study the views and arguments of the author and responsible manager of the bill upon which they were to vote the very next day. The illuminative queries and remarks of all the other Congressmen who had interrogated Mr. HEPBURN during the time when he technically held the floor were likewise suppressed by his strange failure to print. The vote was fixed in advance for 2 o'clock, Jan. 9. So remarkable was Mr. HEPBURN'S delay, under the circumstances, that it the misspelled name, and asked that it attracted the attention of one of the most experienced parliamentarians in at once. The teller's suspicions were the House; and late on Wednesday afternoon this colloquy occurred:

" Mr. CANNON .- Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to ask the gentleman from lows a question. I wan to ask him when the remarks that he made yester day will be published. I see that they are withheld from the Record. They extended over some two hours and there was much that was interesting in and about them, and I want to know if they will be in the Record to morrow morning?

" Mr. HEPBURN .- I am not prepared to say; they are very lengthy and I was occupied last night and was not able to revise them.

" Mr. CANNON .- It was a debate of a nature tha t seems to me that if it is practicable to do it the committee should have the benefit of it. I should feel much more like consenting to close the debate at 2 o'clock if I knew that we could have the bene fit of the debate of yesterday.

" Mr. HEPBURN .-- I will say to the gentlema from Illinois that he can have the benefit of it. If I do not have time to revise and edit my remarks fo publication to-morrow, I will send him the manu script.

" Mr. CANNON .- Oh. no: I have no desire to g to the manuscript. It is laborious to do that; but it was an exceedingly important two hours' discus ston, and it does seem to me that the debate was or that nature that we should have the benefit of it in the Congressional Record, inasmuch as we shall probably be called upon to vote upon the proposi-

On the next day, Thursday, Jan. 9 the last day of the discussion and the day of the vote, Mr. HEPBURN failed to print his speech, and along with it the incidental remarks and questions of the other Congressmen who had with his consent occupied part of his time. Mr. CANNON returned courteously to the subject. Mr. HEPBURN again went through the farce of offering to Mr. CANNON his manuscript:

" Mr. HEPBURN .- I stated to the gentleman yesterday, when he made a statement similar to this, I thought querulously and for an imprope purpose, the reasons why I had not printed my re marks, why I had elected to follow a course that is universal in this House. But I am always anxious to accommodate the gentleman; and I will now, as I promised him then, furnish him with the information contained in that speech [tendering man-

Mr. Cannon then pointed out with dignity the disingenuous nature of Mr. HEPBURN's plea that he was following a universal practice:

"It is one thing for the chairman of a grea ommittee, familiar with a great subject for years. putting a great measure that is to last through the centuries before a great deliberative body for consideration; to occupy the floor for two hours to give information, where many members asked him many important questions, and where with due respect to him, and I presume without intention. he gave something of misinformation. It is one thing for a member thus situated to withhold his remarks from the Record and quite another for a her differently situated who desires to es tend his remarks, to withhold his remarks from the Record. I say here and now that I have no recollection of any gentleman at the head of a committee on a great bill who has done so."

At the end of the debate Mr. HEP-BURN made another extended speech in closing. His remarks were again reported in the Record in this unsatisfactory fashion:

IMr. HEPBURN addressed the committee, His remarks will appear hereafter.]

Although two full weeks have now passed since Mr. HEPBURN's first speech was due in the columns of the Record, and twelve days since his second speech ought to have appeared, not one word of either had been published officially up to yesterday morning. We are informed that Mr. HEPBURN's speech appeared yesterday, but at this writing the Record containing it has not reached us. For a fortnight he has suppressed his own utterances and the utterances of all the other Congressmen who spoke by his consent within his own time. Meanwhile several speeches of Mr. HEP-BURN'S on other and less important themes than the canal question appeared in their proper place in the Record. He did not withhold his remarks on the Pension Appropriation bill, for example.

What was the cause of the Hon. WIL-LIAM PETERS HEPBURN'S extraordinary reluctance to communicate to the public through the Record, his own statements of facts, or alleged facts, at the opening of the debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill? Why did he hold back his remarks until after the Isthmian Canal Commission's report had been published? And how much "editing " and " revision have they undergone in that fortnight?

The Congressional Record ought to be a prompt and accurate report of what is actually said and done in Congross.

The Patrick Murder Trial

If ALBERT T. PATRICK, lawyer, beguilty of the crime with which he is charged, the authors of the criminal by these ten words between brackets povel will have to hide their heads. No genius for literary horror could contrive a plot so intricate and cold-blooded as that which the prosecution will undertake to fasten upon Parisick in the case of his wealthy and aged client, Wilto the same. The omitted portion was LLAM MARSH RUE, whose life closed in Manjatanzaskanz, itakin.

PATRICK was indicted on evidence that he had first administered poison HEPBUEN'S appech and the colloquies to Rick a benevolent old man, wishing incidental thereto, we derived at the ill and unhappiness to none When time the impression that Mr. HEPBURN's poison proved too slow, if the evidence | any possibility of injustice being done to speech and the colloquies did not show shall hold true. PATRICK exerted some officers over whose heads others had been Mr. HEFBURN to very good advantage, mysterious influence on Mr. Bick's jumped providing that the lacky jumps from the point of view either of logical valet, Joxes, compelling the latter to ers shall be carried as extra numbers in administer chloroform to his employer the next higher grade and in all grades in his sleep and thus hasten the death that the poison had failed to effect. path to the rank of Rear Admiral has tial and unofficial reports, and there- Apparently the case of the prosecution

Jones, corroborated here and there by other servants and persons employed in a menial capacity by PATRICK and by the old millionaire.

The manner in which suspicion was aroused, so that Jones was induced to tell his story, was as remarkable as the story of murder. On the day after RICE's death-at first accepted as the commonplace ending of a long life grown feeble-a check for \$25,000 signed by RICE, in favor of PATRICK, was sent to S. M. SWENSON & Son's banking house. In the body of the check the Christian name of PATRICK was spelled A-B-E-R-T. The paying teller of the bank noticed the omission of the letter " L " and that PATRICK had spelled his name correctly in indorsing the check. When the check was returned to PATRICK he indorsed it, as a matter of course, with be certified and returned to him again vaguely stirred, and he made a telephone inquiry of RICE's household. The valet answered and said that his master was too ill to come to the telephone. Pressed, he admitted that Mr.

RICE had been dead twenty-four hours. Checks like the \$25,000 check, amounting in all to \$160,000, had been cashed by PATRICK on the Saturday before RICE's death. These coincidences brought about an investigation by the Coroner and consequent statements from Jones, one being that he had seen PATRICK administer the chloroform which killed RICE. and the second that he had done it himself at PATRICK's command.

PATRICK presented a will purporting to have been made by Mr. RICE in his favor and employed attorneys to push it through the Surrogate's Court. Three other wills were produced. One was in favor of RICE's relatives and another in favor of a school bearing his name which he had established in Texas. These wills are now in litigation that awaits the

issue of PATRICK's trial. The personality of Jones is not the least feature of the present case. Soon after he made the confession that he had acted as a means of murder, he made a feeble pretence of trying to kill himself with a knife in his prison cell. When asked where he got the knife, he wept and said it had been sent to him by PATRICK with the command to end his life at once. He has been carefully guarded by the attorneys for the people and there have been frequent reports that his mental condition was feeble and that he would collapse utterly before the trial. Certainly his physical state has shown him to be living under peculiar strain. It would require but little imaginative effort to believe him struggling in the toils of some supernatural influence exerted by an arch criminal with uncanny powers.

Meanwhile PATRICK watches the selection of the jurors to try him with unruffled calm.

The Facts as to Clark of the Oregon. Since the investigation by the Schley Court of Inquiry the Schleyite press has been vigorously striving to use Capt.

CLARK as a club wherewith further to belabor the Navy Department and the McKinley Administration. Slander in CLARK'S name has been so reckless and persistent that it is time to give the record as to him in detail, first presenting it as it is distorted in the leading organ of Schleyism, the Washington Post:

" It pains us to learn, from an authoritati source, that the President is burning with anxiety to reward Capt. CLARK. As the record stands. Capt. CLARK is at this moment several numbers lower than he was four years ago in the list of Cantains. He achieved the most brilliant naval feat in American waters during the episode of 1898 But it appears that the 'Navy Department has exhausted the possibilities of the law authorizing the advancement of officers who distinguished themselves in the Spanish war,' and that Capt. CLARK must wait!

It is a sad case. We feel for the President,

Just thirty days after DEWEY'S victory at Manila, that is, on May 31, 1898, President McKINLEY recommended to the Senate the advancement of DEWEY's Captains, and in seven days the latter were confirmed, or on June 6. CLARK at this time was coming up from Cape Horn on board the Oregon. The Manila promotions carried two Captains, COGHLAN and DYER, ahead of CLARK, DYER has since then died. About two months later, on Aug. 10, the President asked the Senate to promote the Sampson Captains of Santiago, each five numbers. excepting CLARK, for whom six numbers were recommended. In accordance with naval usage the capture of the Colon had been credited by Sampson to the Oregon, since it was the Oregon's shot that caused her to haul her flag down and beach herself, and gave to CLARK the right to have the prize crew taken from his vessel. But the extra number was for the Oregon's

While Schleyism blocked the entire Santiago advancement list, a new factor in the matter appeared on March 3, of 1899, in the shape of the bill for the reorganization of the navy personnel, transferring the engineer officers to the line. This put two engineers, ALLEN and MELVILLE, ahead of CLARK. But as the same act increased the number of Rear Admirals by two, CLARK's standing practically remained unaltered Officers below CLARK, however, did not come off so luckily. Their loss from the merging of the engineer corps with the line varied from the two numbers lost by Captains Stosser, McCatala, Lau-BERTON and CHADWICK, to the eighteen numbers lost by Commander Wars-WRIGHT of the Gloucester. The Santingo hat finally got through the Senate on Feb 26, 1901, and CLARK was advanced sia numbers

Joining the results of the victories at Muntin and Santingo. Class a advance in numbers showed from February of jast year a gain of four. But since then Congress has enacted a law to avoid above that; and consequently CLAPK'S been made shorter by the six numbers fore we have long awaited with interest rests altogether on the testimony of which he won by his voyage from San

Francisco and his part in the fight at Santiago. The Clark myth that has recently been disseminated by the Schley press is merely another phase of the old

The Governor and the Judiciary. No more extraordinary State paper has ever emanated from the Executive of this State than the message which

was sent to the Legislature yesterday

by Governor ODELL. In his annual message the Governor had recommended the adoption of a Constitutional amendment to relieve the congested condition of the calendars of the trial terms of the Supreme Court in this borough and Brooklyn. The proposed amendment would empower the Governor to designate ten County Judges to hold terms of the Supreme Court in this city.

The scheme thus suggested was very unfavorably received by the bar and bench. It was criticised freely and severely. The tide of adverse criticism appears to have impressed the Governor with the idea that possibly he might have made a mistake. Instead of frankly acknowledging his error, he has practically withdrawn his recommendation as to the County Judges, in a message of an apologetic character in which he indulges in a fling at the trial Judges of this district because, in his judgment, they do not work hard enough.

An attack like this from the Governo of the greatest State in the Union upon the judiciary of the greatest city in the American world is not commendable when it is the outcome, not of deliberate inquiry and investigation, but of manifest resentment at the unfavorable reception accorded to one of his own recommendations to the Legislature.

When he prepared his annual message Governor ODELL knew all that he knows now about the number of hours daily devoted to their work by the Supreme Court Justices in this district. Yet in that message he did not say a word to indicate that they were idlers. Indeed, he declared that the true remedy for the existing delay in the disposition of cases was the election of additional Judges; and he avowed himself in favor of the County Judge scheme only because he deprecated the expense involved in any increase in the number of Supreme Court Justices. If he was sincere in this, as we are bound to believe he was, his present position that the delay is wholly due to the laziness of our trial Judges. is simply an expression of spite toward the local judiciary because they have ventured to question the wisdom of his project to place the courts here under the control of the Executive.

The message transmitted to the Legislature yesterday is painfully suggestive of a political leader who has become badly "rattled" by a consciousness of his own error in stretching out for the control of a coordinate branch of the State government.

We hear of a circular being sent around among trotting men for the purpose of getting at the prevailing sentiment regarding various matters connected with the racetrack. We will speak of one only with which it deals, namely, the length of

The proposition to cut the three-in-five system to two-in-three has as yet been subjected to too little discussion to justify its general adoption now. The argument for the three-in-five race is still too of sending to the stable the horse that has not won a heat in five should be amended so as to read, "one heat in four," excessively long races would be shortened without, we believe, a particle of damage

The Adirondack Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your telegraphic reports from Albany the fact is noted that the old scheme, repeatedly rejected, of opening up the State Adirondack Forest Park to the axe of the lumberman and paper-pulp makers has been re-intro-

duced into the Legislature.

The objections to such a measure are so many and weighty that its burial at former sessions of the Legislature ought to have been deep enough to prevent its resurrection. but as there is money in it to those who seek the privilege of devastating anew the forests quired by the State perhaps we shall have

the privilege of devastating anew the forests acquired by the State perhaps we shall have to endure these periodical attacks until the State adopts a settled system of managing its forest lands in line with the best principles of forestry as developed in other countries.

No one who has ever witnessed the devastation wrought by the professional lumberman in a primeval forest can hear without a chill of horror, followed by a fever of indignation, the bare suggestion of giving a free entry to these vandals upon the people's Adirondack Park. I've been through it all myself, and I know. A hundred times less baieful would it be to open Central Park to all comers for Christmas greenery.

I sincerely trust this pressing subject will be earnestly considered and discussed by other friends of the heautiful forest park which the people have established and are extending in the Adirondack region. There ought to be around it the cords of as strenuous a public sentiment as that which guards Central Park from spoilation, desecration and commercialization. There are thousends of our citizens who know the beauties of the Adirondack region from annual visitations, and they are qualified to speak and act in its defence. Your own editorial opinion would be of surpassing influence.

New York, Jan 16.

NEW YORK, Jan 16 DITHEIDGE.

Mixed Marriages Letter from a Daughter of tatholic and Protestant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS SEC. I have read with more than a little interest part of the Rev Father Malloy's sermon on 'Mized Marriages' and I can I think give an unbiassed opinion on the same. My mother is a Catholic and any father a Protestant, and both have adhered to their faith. I was raised a Catholic and ever attended a Protestant cluster, having received my education in one of the most scient convents it Parie, where were size girls of Protestant faith. I am now a pouncy woman of twenty five and have lived in New York some years! I find that just as Father Malloy states in his sermon. Protestant roung most and wanged to six far superior to the Catholics in given your interest faithfailes and wanged to a protect their remaining and control faith of the Catholics and sengent more considerate, and units the Catholics who have flagued to a you know their retigion. ead with more than a little interest part of cho before you know them a don't you know hose religion a non engaged to a rainer one of the first by burst and education, and he too agreem with the boar guite of 100 0000 accord to the Epicological States.

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CHRISTIAN UNITY. A Note of Conciliation and of Faith from the Rev. Dr. Donald.

From the Boston Herald. Trinity Church, preached a sermon from his own pulpit yesterday on the missionary work of the Episcopal Church, and especially the work of the missionaries in the ippines and other Roman Catholic countries He took broad and sympathetic ground, no only in regard to the Roman Church, but as enominations, the most notable feature of the sermon being his comment on the efficac of the sacraments as administered by non Episcopally ordained clergymen. Dr. Donald

"Our Church is by its consecration of and sending out a Bishop to the Philippines erecting a new ecclesiasticism in islands that have already reason to distrust another. Perhaps, quixotic though it may seem, we should have implored the Holy Father to send out priests from America to create among the Filipinos those spiritual con-ditions which have made the Roman Church in the United States a power of righteousness which Protestantism is only beginning to recognize

"Our Church will also meet other sister Churches there. For the Methodists and Presbyterian communions, each with its own methods of presenting the common gospel of Christ, each also with the sacraments, of baptism and the Lord's Supper are already claiming their share in the glad task of spreading the truth of God as that truth is declared in Jesus Christ, the Son. We are bound to teach these Churches something and something we are to learn from

"If our main purpose in sending a Bishop to the Philippines were to propagate Episcopacy as the sole method by which the Christian (hurch stands upon this earth and to propagate by attempting to discredit churches, as is sometimes feebly attempted here in America, then would the future look dark indeed. Neither Episcopacy nor Presbyterianism ever saved a soul—but Christ manifesting His power and the grace His sacrament through His Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, as the differing channels along which His love and mercy run to meet our human needs.

"Now and then, one hears the antiquated "Now and then, one hears the antiquated assertion that only ministers who have received Episcopal ordination are competent to administer the Lord's Supper. The answer is that millions of souls have been refreshed and strengthened by that holy feast ministered to them by men on whose heads no Bishop ever laid his hands. Long ago the Lord's Supper would have ceased to be celevated in any church if it had no power to convey real grace to them that receive it. It is its experienced, verified, divine help which perpetuates it through the ages, not external authority or peculiar methods of administration.

which perpetuates it through the ages, not external authority or peculiar methods of administration.

"If any one Church had the exclusive power of conveying through it sacramental grace we may be sure that all souls, who desire the fullest measure of Christ's grace would be found in that hurch and no other. It must be so. The history of more than so years has proved it.

"We may be sure that in closeness of the relations into which all Churches to which Christ is more than a system and formula are inevitably drawn by their isolation in foreign lands from the hard traditions of home, something is learned of that spiritual unity of all who are serving Christ, which really exists, but is too often obscured here by the memory of ancient controversy and division. In that closer relation surely our Church will learn new lessons of tolerance which shall make our unhappy divisions here at home seem far more unhappy than too often we think they are.

"What a foreign missionary of our Church has to say about the work of his brother missionary of the Congregational Church, laboring in the next village, is wholesomely refreshing, after reading half a dozen letters from well meaning, but unenlightened, uncatholic fellow craftsmen in the West, deploring the achievements of the Methodists and Baptists in winning the allegiance of miners, lumbermen and ranchers, One cannot forbid the hope that out of all the experiences of all the missionaries in the foreign lands may come to the solution of the problem of a divided Christendom, a problem which neither Lambeth nor Chicago has thus far been able to solve. The prayer of Jesus that we all may be one may yet be answered in England or America."

Parker and Sulzer-Their Press Club Spat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was present at the Press Club banquet Saturday night and heard the addresses of Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Sulzer and Judge Fitzgerald. The newspaper accounts wofully fail to do justice to that very interesting debate on international relations. me that Mr. Parker lacked the faculty to at the United States and Americans generally When he finished many of the banqueters called for Congressman Sulzer, our own repressible, and the President of the introduced him in the regular way, and he said nothing to give offence to the most super-sensitive person; on the contrary, he said some very complimentary things about Brother Parker, and then, in a good-natured, facetious way reciprocated by poking a little fun at England and the Britishers by way of courteous retort and rebuttal. thoroughly appreciated by everybody who listened to his remarks, and all that he said was received with demonstrations of ap-proval until he began to say a few words in defence of the Boers. This aroused the ire of some of the English sympathizers, and Sulzer almost immediately branched

remarks. After this the President of the Press Club called on Judge Fitzgerald, who immediately launched into a philippic against Great Britain and a warm espousal of the heroic Boers I think Brother Parker was a little surprised at what Judge Fitzgerald said,

Hunting With Trained Wolver

From the contents Engagers

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FAVOR CLUBS FOR THE POOR.

Settlement Workers Say They Would Cour teract Influences of the Saloon. The amusement side of charitable work was the subject of discussion yesterday a the first of a series of conferences to be held

through the winter at the United Charities Building under the auspices of the Central Auxiliary of the Charity Organization Society. The conference yesterday was presided over by Kate Bond.

Dr. J. L. Nascher, who has made a study of East Side conditions, said that the working day of the people in the poorer quarters began at 6 o'clock and did not end till 6 That made it too late for them to go to theatres often or for young men to walk a mile or more in order to spend their evenings in Young Men's Christian Association branches. The result was that they went to the social club on the block-the saloon where they played cards and could talk politics. He made a plea for Sunday amusements for the people and said:

l often wonder how Christian people can look with complacency upon their fine clubs, which could not exist without the drinking and gambling that goes on in them, and yet leny to the poor people their Sunday plays

Miss L. D. Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, described a new scheme undertaken by some philanthropists of erecting public halls which may be hired for amusements at trifling cost and will not have a saloon as an adjunct. A stock company has been formed and the first building to be erected will have a dancing hall, assembly rooms and a roof garden and kitchen.

Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute said the way to reform the city and counteract such evils as the saloon

and counteract such evils as the sal and brothel was not by negative work like that undertaken in vice crusades, but rather by creative effort. Continuing, he

said:

By placing over and against the saloon the social club you will do more to transform this city than was done by the overthrow of Tammany or by any vice crusade. The people with whom I come in contact in my work are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their present economic conditions, and I and others engaged in work among them have come to feel as they do. They believe that society is going to be reorganized and that this is to be accomplished at the hallot how. They believe they are going. and that this is to be accomplished at the ballot box. They believe they are going to assist in it and they are trying to qualify themselves. This to a certain extent is socialism. I do not try to repress such feelings in the classes and at this club, for, as I said, I believe as they do myself.

OPPOSE CURAN RECIPROCITY. Cigar Manufacturers Say Contemplated Tariff Change Will Ruin Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing this morning to the representatives of cigar manufacturers and dealers of the United States on the question of Cuban reciprocity, which involves a reduction in the tariff on cigars and tobacco. The cigar men opposed any reduction and fortified their position by giving figures to show that the margin of difference between the cost to the dealer of imported cigars and cigars manufactured in this country from imported tobacco was so small that a very small reduction would wipe out their American industry and transfer it to Cuba.

J. Worthaim, representing a large firm manufacturing in New York, Delaware manufacturing in New 1078, Delaware
and Pennsylvania, said it paid \$1,000,000
a year to the Government in the form of
internal revenue taxes. He said it had
had a keen competitor in the Government for ten years—referring to the tariff and revenue taxes—but had managed to hold its own. It could not, however, withstand such a blow as was contemplated in the proposed horizontal reduction of the tarif

n Cuban products.

Mr. Worthaim said that as the duty on pigars was twelve and a half times that on raw tobacco any reduction in the cigar dut should be twelve and a half times greate than on the raw article. As the duty on the raw material was only 37 cents a pound such a reduction could not go very far.

J. M. Diaz of Tampa, Fla., representing
the Florida manufacturers; George Storm
of New York, representing the National
Tobacco Growers' Association; J. R. Young,
and others also opposed the reduction of

David Harris, representing the Cigar David Harris, representing the Cigal Makers' International Union of America which, he said, represented 100,000 cigar-makers, protested that a reduction in the duty would destroy the American cigar-making industry, which would be transferred to Havana. Ten thousand cigar-makers in New York city alone would be thrown out of employment. L. V. De Abad of Cuba was the only

speaker who favored a reduction, which he said would not injure the American manufacturers but would benefit the Cubans.

SUBWAY BUYS LAND.

One Hundred and Forty Lots Acquired Uptown by Private Contract.

It was announced vesterday that the Subway Realty Company has obtained by purchase all the land on both sides of Harlem River required for the route of the Rapid Transit Railway from the point where it leaves Lenox avenue, just south of West 143d street, until it reaches the public road again at East 149th street and River avenue. The land on the Manhatten side, which was secured from various owners, constitutes fifty-seven lots. situated in 143d, 144th and 145th streets. Boers. I think Brother Parker was a little surprised at what Judge Fitzgerald said, but the entire matter is trivial, and it seems to me that undue publicity has been given to the episode. There was nothing said and nothing done that could give the slightest offence to Mr. Parker or to any English sympathizer. Sulzer is quite a wag, and some of the pro-English banqueters failed to appreciate the wit of Mr. Parker.

However, it seems to me, it would be a good thing for our international and reciprocal relations with the mother country if Sulzer could be transferred to the English Parliament and Parker sent to the House of Representatives. If this cannot be done I would be willing to take the banagaement of the Sulzer-Ferker-Fitzgerald combination on a lecture tour through the I nited States and Canada and guarantee each of them a thousand dollars a week and all expenses to make a great deal of money.

I have attended many of the banquets of the New York Press Club, but this last one was no far as cratorical ability goes, far and shown any of its predecessors. I think Sulzer-Farker and Fitzgerald shound chands and guarantee for party needed as the road progressed, thereby availant the inavitable delays incident to condemnation proceedings.

They were all guests of the Press Cintand as believer in fair play and equal rights I must say the Dutch and the Irish raphired Parliament in the first roand.

Accordance for the Ingraving the Condition of Improving the Condition of the Pour Beautier of the New York Press Cintand and the Irish raphired Parliament in the first roand. between Lenox avenue and the river, and

Association for Improving the Condition at the Poor unanimously adopted the followor inscittion at a meeting held last Mor-

SATIONAL BOARD OF THADE tonornments toped to Take toncerted Arthur to majagerens Amarets;

Wassingroup day 21 You sorting smeetng of the Sintional Starrd of Trade tegatiness torday and an organization was offactors at the afternoon meantain.

In the report of the Executive Council a reference was made to the death of President McKinley, and an urgent recommendation was made that the Governments of the world take concerted action to sup-

REDUCE REVENUE \$60,000,000 That Is the Basis on Which the Committees

Will Work WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Senator Aldrich Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Representative Payne, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, conferred to-day on the subject of the proposed legislation for reducing internal revenue taxes An effort will be made to have the Senate

and House act in harmony, so that what

ever legislation is finally agreed upon shall be enacted without unnecessary delay. At present, nothing has been done beyond deciding to hear the representatives of the tobacco and beer interests and to make requisition upon the Treasury Department for reliable, official statistics as to the amount of revenue now coming into the treasury and the probable amount of expenditures during the coming year When these figures are obtained an attemp

When these figures are obtained an attempt will be made to approximate the appropriations that will be made by this Congress and then the amount of the reduction can be decided upon.

It is settled now that there is to be a river and harbor bill and the outlook is promising for the passage of the canal bill two measures become laws the s If the not be so large as it looks to be at present and the amount of tariff reduction will be less than originally proposed. It is es mated now that, all things considered. will probably be safe to reduce the revenu to the extent of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000

to the extent of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, and this is the basis upon which the committees will work.

It has not set been decided whether to remove all of the Spanish war internal revenue taxes or to reduce them and the standing internal taxes in proportionate amounts to make up the total sum to be wiped out. wiped out.

PHYSICIANS TO OPPOSE BILL. State Medical Society Will Fight Passage

of Osteopathic Measure. The New York State Medical Association will send a delegation to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the State Legis lature on Jan. 29, to oppose the Brackett Osteopathic bill which has been introduced to allow osteopaths to practise with out undergoing an examination for a medical license

At a meeting of the Medical Association last Monday evening, Dr. E. Eliot Harris pointed out that the Brackett bill allowed osteopaths to sign birth and death certificates like other physicians and he declared that it would be a positive danger to the community to permit imperfectly equipped persons to treat cases of contag ease. Continuing Dr. Harris said

The public has so long suffered from poorly educated physicians that the Legislature of nearly every State in the Union has enacted laws raising the educational qualifications of candidates to be examined for a license to practise medicine. We claim osteopathy. candidates to be examined for a license to practise medicine. We claim osteopathy, so called, is an agent used in the treatment of disease, and as such has no more right or reason to be separated from the general practice of medicine than electricity, mechanical exercise, bathing, nursing, massage, or any other valuable agent or method used in the treatment of disease, and is not entitled to a special examining board. If the so-called osteopaths desire to establish a special branch of medicine, then they, too, should possess at least that minimum of the knowledge of the general science of medicine demanded by the present law governing the granting of a license to practise medicine in this State; and they should not try to escape the preliminary and final examinations for a license to treat disease by securing the enactment of the so-called

SENATOR CLARK A MYSTERY.

securing the enactment of Osteopathic bill

A Widower With & 24-Horse Power Auto-

mobile Interests Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Senator William Clark of Montana is still a mystery to Washington people, because they cannot

find out what he intends to do socially. Soon after being elected he purchased Stewart Castle on Dupont Circle from his old time mining friend, Senator Stewart of Nevada, had the "Castle" torn down, and has ever since left the big hole in the ground unimproved. It is probably the finest building site left in Washington, and the enator

enator lives in a rented house adjoining he vacant lot. It is said that he has an option upon this property and that he intends to purchase and then erect a mansion that will surpass in elegance the one now being built for Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado, just one corner below.

Senator Clark is all the more interesting

as he is a widower. He has been living very quietly during the winter, but has now attracted some attention by bringing over from Paris a new \$8,000 steam automobile the exact pattern of the one used by Edward VII. The machine will seat ten persons, has a maximum horse power of 24, and is capable of great speed.

TO PAY STATE WAR CLAIMS

Treasury Department Certifies to Pennsylvania's \$689,000 as the First.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21. - The Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit of the State of New York that the States are entitled to interest paid on bonds issued for the equipment of troops during the Civil War, has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that the State of Pennsylvania is entitled to \$689,000 expended for that purpose. The Commonwealth of Maine is also certified for \$131,000, and New Hampshire will receive \$122,000, when the claim has been passed upon by the Cour of Claims Other States have filed similar claims
The Government for many years resisted

payment of the interest charges and the court of Claims decided in its favor. The State of New York, some two years ago, carried an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, which found in favor of the State.

Solved the Tramp Problem.

From the Baltimore Herold From the Baltimore Herald

"I think I have solved the tramp problem
in a perfectly satisfactory way, said the
New Jersey farmer as the subject was under
discussion. "It did no good whatever to
put up signs warning them off or to keep
building at the gate. I tried all that, and has
pring I made a change. I put up significantly
from these miles around reading. Tramp
flease Call at the Baker Farm, and the
tramps Meloumed at Bakers, and the
result is that not over three of them have called
the other day, to show you have it work
a tramp came along and looked things over
and said to me.

Any constables hidden in the hard?

"Not a one, I reighed
How many buildings you got?

Any constables hidden in the barn?

Not a one. I replied

How many buildons you got?

Note at all
Got a lod of apring guns or hear in

set about the piace?

Nothing of the kind

Has a feller got to do a day's were
get a meat?

No work at all you come rie?

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